

# GRUSON TURRETS TO PROTECT NEW YORK.

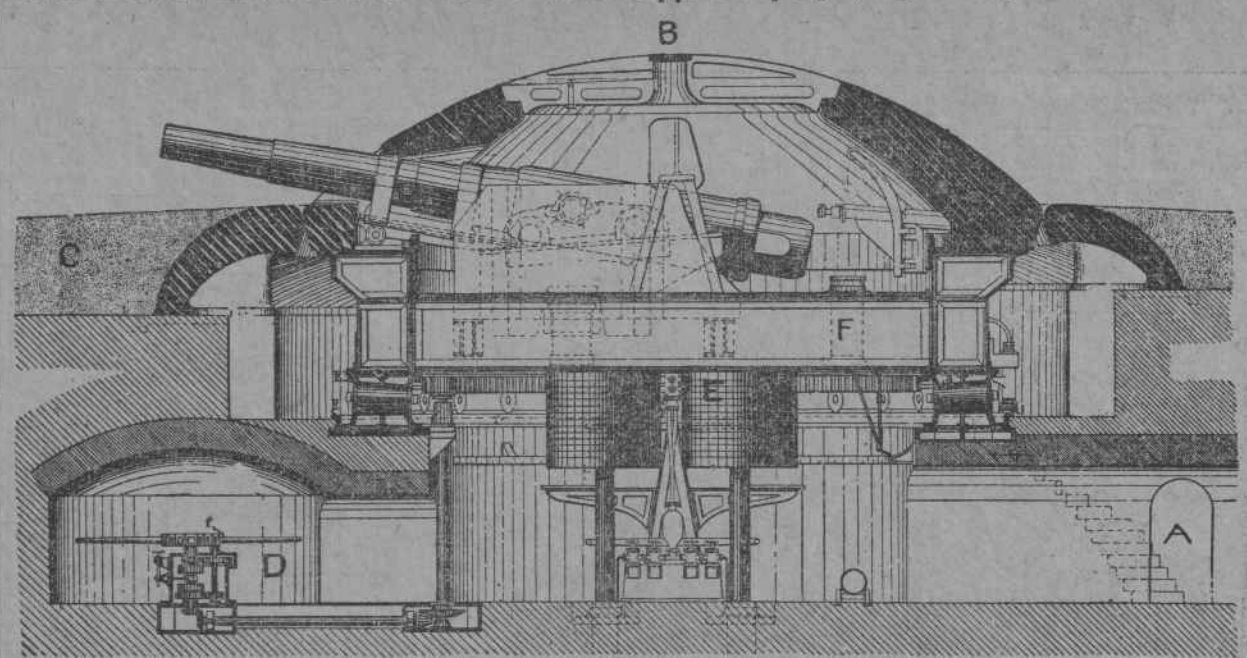
The War Department Decides to Provide the Metropolis with the Most Formidable System of Defence Known.

PRACTICALLY PROOF AGAINST LARGEST SHELLS.

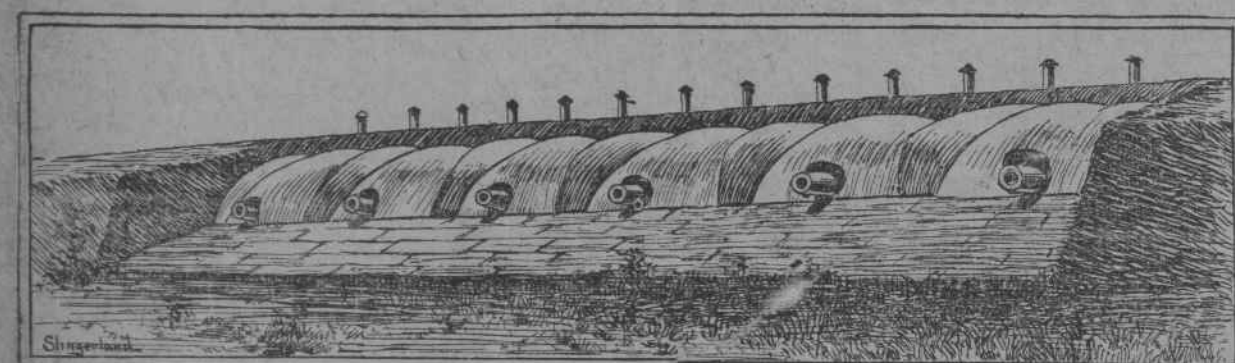
Guns Will Be Enclosed in Heavy Armor That Has Been Tested and Found to Be Almost Indestructible, Even in the Face of a Spirited Bombardment.

As a result of the appeal of the New York Chamber of Commerce for additional surface and tends to break up a shell on striking. The nature of the ore which Gruson uses is a trade secret. Many governments have endeavored to divine it without success. The Russians have for years carried on experiments in this direction without succeeding. Their turrets all going to pieces under artillery attack. Experts who have examined the metal say that the line of

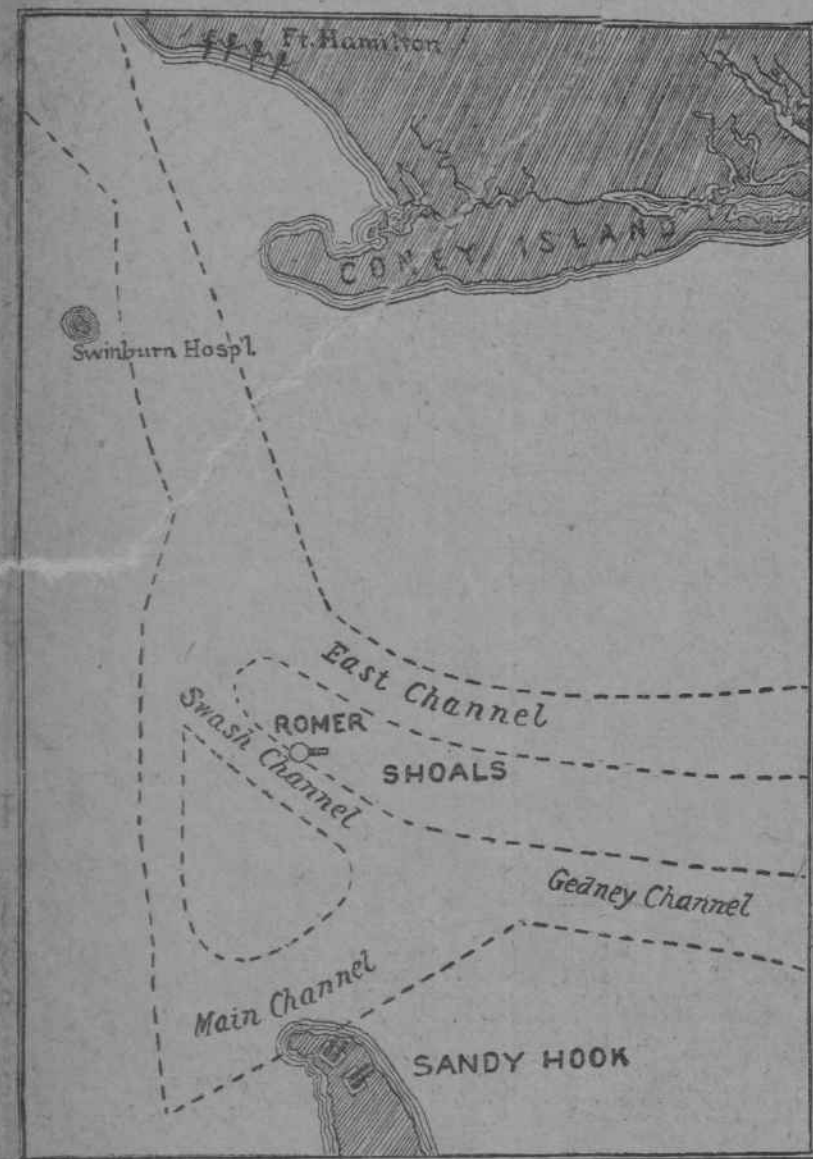
Gruson Coast Defence Turret of the Most Approved Type, Big Enough for Two Guns.



A—Lead to powder and shell rooms. B—Sighting position. C—Glares. D—Handworking gear. E—Machine working gear. F—Ammunition hoist. The turret is made of chilled cast iron, thirty-three inches thick, and in tests made by the German Government has withstood the most heavy cannonading from eleven-inch Krupp guns.



Six-Gun Type of Gruson Turret Defence Used at the Entrance to Channels and Rivers.



Available Spots in the Harbor for the Location of Gruson Turrets.

circles is authority for the statement that the question has been under serious consideration by the War Department for some time, and that it would doubtless have been settled long ago if it had not been for the great expense involved. Now, however, the War Department officers are of the opinion that there will no longer be trouble in obtaining from Congress all the money that is necessary.

The Gruson turret is a German device, controlled at present by the Krupp. It is the nearest to impenetrability of anything known to artilleryists of today. So keenly alive has the War Department been to the necessity of obtaining some such protection for coast guns that minute particulars have been secured from the German makers. The Krupp. It was stated by an officer yesterday, have gone so far on the intimations received from the Government as to have arranged with the Krupp for the fabrication work in the United States. The negotiations, it is said, were carried on by Captain A. E. Flockow, of the German Artillery Corps, who represents the Krupp in this country.

The intention of the War Department is said to be to continue the work of erecting positions for disappearing gun carriages and to make the Gruson turret system supplementary to the present form of defence. The War Department has heretofore, it is said, been of opinion that with the limited amount of money available for coast defence, the greatest amount of protection could be obtained from disappearing guns. With a given amount of money at hand, more guns could be assigned to a port on disappearing carriages than to Gruson turrets. But the objection to disappearing guns is that they can be rendered inoperative by a long range. This fact is recognized in Europe, and Gruson turrets have, in consequence, been erected in the coast fortifications of Germany, England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Austria.

The Gruson turret is a land device, its great weight precludes its use on board ship. On a vessel weight is a primary consideration. On shore it is secondary. Gruson constructs turrets of chilled cast iron. He aims to break up, or poritize, a shell on striking. The same result is obtained with American Harveysteel armor. The cost of the latter armor is enormous, however, when compared with chilled cast iron. It is only warranted by the necessity of keeping the weights down for ship's use. By increasing the thickness of chilled cast iron, without thought as to weight, the same result is reached, and at much less expense.

The metal used by Gruson is of a tenacious and ductile quality, and is so cast as to chill the outer surface only for a moderate depth. This chilling hardens the demarcation from the outer chill and the soft iron is impenetrable. The grain of the

## CUPID THREATENS A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Windows of Apartments Occupied by Medical Students Look Out on the Young Ladies' Recreation Ground, and the Flirting That Follows Causes Scandal.

Richard Pettigrew, George Kirby and Edward Mason, three students at the Long Island College Hospital, who board at No. 101 Amity street, Borough of Brooklyn, complain that they have been threatened with arrest by Charles W. Lyon, Jr., principal of Girls' Grammar School No. 78, the playground of which is directly under the windows of the young men. The accusation is that they have flirted with the fair young scholars during luncheon hour, thereby endangering good morals, and worst of all, attracting and amusing the lady teachers in the school.

The students are furious over what they term a false charge, and the threat of Mr. Lyon that he would arrest them for flirting. Mr. Lyon, when asked yesterday in his house at Bay Ridge for his version of the affair, refused to talk. He did not deny the account given by the students, however.

Pettigrew told the story, and Kirby and Mason were in a hint now and then. Grouped around the students as they gave their version of the affair yesterday in the boarding house parlors was a cluster of girls who were evidently very much in sympathy with the persecuted students.

**Students' Side of It.**

"On Thursday after luncheon," began Pettigrew, "Kirby, Mason and myself went up to my room, the third floor, back, to rest a bit before returning to lectures at the hospital. It was ten minutes to 1, and the scholars were all in the courtyard back of the school. This courtyard is about fifty feet from our window. We looked out of the window and presently the giggling of the girls began to wave their hands, books and handkerchiefs at us. We waved back, of course, more in a spirit of mischief than anything else, and presently the giggling of the girls drew a lot of the teachers to the windows.

"Well, we smiled and bowed, and the teachers began to join in the fun, some of them using their handkerchiefs. Just as we were getting to be good friends, Principal Lyon suddenly appeared with a terrible scowl on his face and bundled all hands back to their classes. We were about to leave the window when Lyon reappeared in the courtyard with a policeman, to whom he pointed us out with many angry gestures.

"We then went to the hospital, but after we had left the house, so we are informed. Lyon and the policeman called, and the former told our landlady that he proposed to have us arrested for flirting with his girls.

The next morning at ten minutes to 9 o'clock Lyon called again. I went to the door and he said: 'Come out here, I want to speak to you.'

"Come in," said I, "I always entertain my friends in the house."

"Not in this case," said he with a cunning smile. "What are your names?" "I'm Smith," says I, "and these fellows are Jenkins and Rushmore."

"All I want, boys," said he, "is to warn you that you had stop flirting with my girls. I'll get warrants for your arrest."

"Well," I replied, "if you don't stop your teachers from flirting with us we'll get a warrant for you. You ought to tie up your teachers with a two-inch target rope."

"We all three went out on the doorstep," I said, and Lyon retreated in good order.

**Girls Didn't Wave.**

"That noon—Friday—we were in the window as usual. The girls didn't wave this time, but contented themselves with smiling at us."

The defenses of New York Harbor, as arranged for by the Board on Fortifications, will contain, in the forts guarding the approaches by way of Sandy Hook, fourteen 16-inch guns, thirty 12-inch, fifteen 10-inch, ten 8-inch and ninety-six 12-inch mortars, of a total of 165 guns.

The entrance by way of Willets Point

will be guarded by six 16-inch guns, ten 12-inch, five 10-inch, five 8-inch, and forty-eight 12-inch mortars, or a total of eighty-four guns. New York will have in all 249 guns placed in eight fortresses. In addition there will be 1,250 submarine mines and twenty electric search lights.

The Gruson turret, it is said by the ordnance officers, will protect those guns which are placed the furthest to the front. In the defenses of a port the principal which most military men follow is to reach the enemy with guns fired from the points the furthest out. The effect is to restrain the shells. The Gruson turret will not, it is declared, be placed on high points, as at Fort Wadsworth, but rather at Sandy Hook and on the Ronger Shoals. The guns in the turrets will have assigned to them low sites on exposed positions.

ing and winking. The teachers smiled sourly, but we remained quiet. Lyon went bob up at different times to see how things were going. One of the girls in one of the basement windows waved her handkerchief, but Lyon didn't see her. He glared ferociously at us, but we simply stared at him.

"As soon as the girls returned to classes Lyon ran over to the hospital and asked to see Dr. Browning. I was in the Doctor's office at the time, and Lyon, soon as he saw me, blurted out: 'That man Smith keeps flirting with my girls.'

"His name ain't Smith," said Dr. Browning. "He's Pettigrew."

"Lyon said if we didn't stop he'd sue us for damages."

"We don't know any of those girls," continued Pettigrew, "and don't want to, but we're not going to be driven out of our room by all the principals in Brooklyn."

Principal Lyon lives with his father, who is pastor of the Methodist Church in Bay Ridge. He indicated that he had made no complaint as yet to the School Board of the actions of the students, but the young men called them "flirts" and "measures" unless the students kept away from that window.

The girls who did the flirting are members of the school society known as the "Anti-Killjoy Association." They say that they waved at the young men because the young men called them "flirts" and "measures" unless the students kept away from that window.

There are breakers ahead for the "Anti-Killjoy Association."

The man who seeks a paying scheme by means of which he hopes to thrive, Should use the Journal's bustling ads. To let folks know that he's alive.

**LEPERS NOT RESTRAINED.**

Two Are Wandering About in the Crowded Haunts of the City.

Wandering around this city are two men, who are probably the most miserable of all the miserable beings in this Greater New York. They are denied a living and the means of earning one. Sick, almost unto death, medical attendance is denied them. A place to lay their heads is refused them.

The moment their identity is known, they are taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and the Board of Health will change its opinion as to its contagiousness after it has become prevalent among the lepers on the Bowery, where Fleming reports nightly. Sydney sleeps among the colored people on the upper West Side.

**HAVEMEYER DOING WELL.**

Though the Sugar Magnate Will Be Confined Some Weeks, He Is Practically Out of Danger.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 7.—H. O. Havemeyer, who was operated upon last Monday for appendicitis, is resting as comfortably as could be expected to-day. He will be confined to his home for several weeks yet.

Dr. Abbe, of New York, who performed the operation, visited Mr. Havemeyer this afternoon and said that he was well pleased with his patient's condition, and that unless some unforeseen symptoms should develop he would soon be out of all danger.

**MORE OF THEM.**

The Cause of All the Trouble.

Incidents That Worry a Brooklyn School Teacher.

In the picture Mr. Lyon seems to be tearing his hair, and his trouble is due to the proximity of the apartments of three medical students to his school. The small girls flirt with the young sawbones—even the women teachers are not averse to the pastime. Principal Lyon is, therefore, in sore straits to stop it, and may yet have to adopt extreme measures.

**Lives of Wheelmen Imperilled.**

The lives of the big crowd of bicyclists and drivers on Seventh avenue were subjected to considerable danger yesterday afternoon by the reckless driving of Louis Simmons, thirty-one years old, of No. 169 East Ninety-eighth street. He drove a mustang so carelessly that half a dozen children were nearly run down and the life of every bicyclist on the street was imperilled. Simmons was arrested.

These two were closeted many hours, and when Mr. Sherman emerged from the conference many there were who remarked that he had been in the city for some time. The conference had plunged the country into the throes of war—civil, gory war—and just as the eve of his retirement from office, too.

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## ANOTHER WAR CLOUD FLYING TOWARD US.

Sheriff Tamsen Brings Down the Wrath of Emperor William by Attaching a Ship Without Notifying the German Consul.

OLD TREATY BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES BROKEN.

A Careless Cook Breaks the Steward's Tureen; the Steward Whips Cook; the Cook Quits the Ship and the Sheriff Brings on International Complications.



The Schleswig-Holsteiner Captures the Schleswig.

RIGHT on the heels of the Spanish war scare that set Wall Street into a flutter, some prospects of international complications with Germany that may cause further depression in stocks.

Our own Sheriff Tamsen is alleged to have stirred up the cloud now looming darkly on the horizon of peace. He arrested a German steamboat without first notifying August Feigl, Mr. Majesty's Consul in New York. Apprehending steamboats in this manner violates a treaty between the United States and Germany, and the latter country is highly indignant.

In the first place, the Consul felt hurt to think that an official of German descent should break the treaty, and a more painful aspect was imparted to the case by the fact that the name of the steamboat in question and that of the district whence Sheriff Tamsen hails are the same. He is from Schleswig. Taking these points into consideration and weighing them carefully August Feigl saw no way to avoid an international complication. So he called in his stenographer and dictated a letter to the German Government, explaining exactly how the treaty came to be broken. Had Tamsen thought to notify the Consul

he publishing pictures showing the relative size and strength of the armies and navies of the two countries, and all on account of Sheriff Tamsen. And there are knowing ones who say that the resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce the other day, urging this Government to strengthen her coast batteries, was not moved by the attitude of Spain. Tamsen's war scare is alleged to be at the bottom of that measure, and the increased activity at Brooklyn Navy Yard is attributed to the same source. The Sheriff does not explain just why he showed discourtesy to a German steamboat, but he was probably moved by a spirit of retaliation in favor of the American flag, which Germany borrowed some years ago.

By a very easy and natural sequence of events a broken soup tureen paved the way to the broken treaty. It was a man tureen, too. The steward of the Schleswig owned that artistically decorated bit of crockery, which was bequeathed to him by his grandmother. He would eat soup out of no other dish, it is said.

About one week before the Schleswig reached New York the cook in washing the tureen dropped that precious heirloom on the tiled floor of the galley, shattering it beyond repair. The deep sea clerk deplored the accident, and at once apologized to the steward, but that was refused, not pacified. According to the story, the steward harassed the cook until that patient individual revolted. They had a fight, the

after the attachment there would have been no trouble, but, alas! he never thought of it.

The receipt of August Feigl's communication threw the Reichstag into a fever of excitement. Those learned statesmen had heard of Tamsen, but never for an instant did they imagine that he, of all men, would throw a war scare. A secret impertinent was held over the shattered fragments of the treaty forwarded by the consul, and a committee was appointed to break the news gently to the Kaiser. He was deeply affected, it is said, over the conduct of Sheriff Tamsen, in whom he had heretofore reposed great confidence.

Sending no other course open the Kaiser reluctantly tackled the typewriter and notified his official representative at Washington, which was the first intimation of Tamsen's war scare in this country. The Kaiser's representative hated to sever the cordial relations existing, but his duty was plain. So he called on President McKinley and implored a mild shock to the Chief Executive. He told how Tamsen had ruthlessly seized a steamboat named — or his (Tamsen's) battleship and forgot to tell the German consul about it. The President looked grave and pressed the button leading to the room occupied by Secretary of State Sherman.

**Sherman Writes Blistering Words to the Governor.**

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**THE GOVERNOR REPROVES THE SHERIFF.**

result of which was that the cook resigned on reaching port. He wanted his wages, which were not forthcoming without process of law. Sheriff Tamsen was called upon to invoke that law, which he did, as already narrated, and international complications are now on between the whole of Germany on one side and America and Sheriff Tamsen on the other.

If he had only rung up August Feigl or his deputy before proceeding against the Schleswig the Sheriff might not now have a war scare on his hands.

**Six Pages**

of "wants" in the Sunday Journal "Want" Supplement yesterday. Thousands of wants filled. A world of business done in a day.

**A FRANCISCAN HONORED.**

Very Rev. Aloysius Lauer, O. S. F., Made Minister General of the Order by Leo. XIII.

There is much rejoicing among the Franciscan Fathers in New York over the appointment by Pope Leo XIII. of the Very Rev. Father Aloysius Lauer, O. S. F., as Minister General of the order. Father Lauer is a German by birth, and is in his sixty-seventh year. He is now in Rome. He was formerly Vice-General of the order in this province, and his elevation to the high rank of Minister-General is considered by those who know him to be a tribute of which he is worthy.

He served for some time as Provincial of the Communitarian of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, at Paterson, N. J., so that he has the advantage of being thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the order in the United States, where there are upward of eight hundred friars under his jurisdiction. It is said that Father Lauer has long enjoyed the special favor of the Pope.

**THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.**

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